



THE CHINA MAIL.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1866.

## BIRTHS.

On Thursday the 6th September, at the British Consulate, Shanghai, the wife of J. JARDINE, H. B. M. Consul, was born, No. 2, Lay View, Hongkong.

## MARRIAGE.

In San Francisco, June 1st, Rev. H. C. Andrew, at Grace Church, married, No. 11, late U. S. Navy and recently of Shanghai, to Miss EMMA Y., youngest daughter of the late Baldwin Metalfe, M. D., of Adams county, Mississippi.

## DEATHS.

At Pasqua Anchorage, Foochow, on the 20th August, at the anchor house Hulk, Spartan, Cooke, marine at H. M. gunboat Harrow, on the 23rd August, JAMES WRIGHTSON, tidewater agent of Customs, died on board S. A. the hospital ship Hospital, September 5th 1866, Geo. G. DUCAT, late of Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

News from the North—Deepening of the Peiho—River at Hankow falling—Proposed reduction of duties on tea dust—Hongkong—Meeting to be held on Monday next respecting Stamp Act—Memorial from Amoy—Chinese Memorial—Loss of the Yaratilda—Suppression of Piracy—Execution of two Macao crimps—Cricket—Curious case of Kidnapping—The Sailor's Home.

No news from the North of any importance has come to hand since the departure of the Mail. The Peiho is deepening according to private information. The river at Hankow is falling, slowly but surely and the Consul at that port has requested H. M. Minister to obtain a reduction on the duties heretofore paid on Tea dust from Tls. 2.50 to Tls. 1.25. These appear to be the only items of interest.

Locally we have not much to record. A public meeting is to be held on Monday next on the Stamp Act or rather to receive the governor's answer to the memorials against it. His Excellency wishes his speech, of which copies have been printed, to be considered as his answer so we shall doubtless learn something as to the opinion held of it by the public in a few days. The residents of Amoy have presented a Memorial to the Governor on the same subject to which he will doubtless publish a reply.

The Chinese memorial against the Stamp Act in particular and recent ordinances in general has created some amusement in its translated form. The memorials were evidently determined not to do things by halves so dealt in one short document with everything from the keeping of pigs to the imposition of Stamps—from the registration of servants to the harbouring of pirates. We fear our long tailed friends have rather overshot the mark. They have most certainly not strengthened the hands of the European memorialists.

The abandonment of the Yaratilda of which we publish a report from an Indian paper will have caused some loss to houses here and on the coast. We are not aware of the extent of her insurance.

The Opossum, Haughty and Osprey have been actively engaged in the suppression of piracy. The two former destroyed three junks and snake-boats taking a few prisoners.

Two Macao crimps were arrested last week in Canton and summarily executed of proof being obtained of their guilt. It is reported that great preparations are being made at Macao for a busy season in the man-selling line; but if the mandarins do their duty as in the above instance we fear the anticipated profits will be diminished.

There is some talk of a cricket eleven from Hongkong proceeding to Shanghai to play a return match at the model settlement. We cannot say whether the report is correct, but have reason to believe it to be so.

A curious case of kidnapping occurred here a few days ago. On Wednesday evening last about 6 o'clock Linkee, (contractor for building the New Docks at Kowloon) left the Kowloon dock works in a sampan with a view to returning to his residence at Hongkong. When about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile distant from the works, a Chinese fast boat manned by 10 men with blackened faces bore down and boarded the sampan threw the Master of the latter overboard, cut down the mast and sails, and removed the oars (3), together with Linkee, on board their own boat, when the latter was at once confined below the deck boarding. The master of the sampan succeeded in getting possession of his boat again; meanwhile the other boat made off round the point to the Westward, thence past the Police Station, and Linkee has not since been heard of. The Police authorities at Kowloon were communicated with as soon as was possible, but to date we hear there is no clue to the whereabouts of the unfortunate Linkee or the attacking boat's crew.

The Sailor's Home has of late been attracting attention in the police reports. It seems to us that a great deal more is thought of these little disturbances than need be. They have mostly occurred in the vicinity of the home and not within its walls, and most people are aware that where sailors 'most do congregate' there is always a like-

bility to "rows" if liquor is obtainable. We understand that the Home is not as successful as could be wished. If such is the case its importance is sufficient to call for a public meeting to discuss its prospects. After the munificent conduct of Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. towards this institution it is disheartening to find that it is not a complete success. Almost everyone in the Colony would gladly aid it by any means in his power and we hope that measures will be taken to place the prospects of this eminently useful institution on a sound basis.

## SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS.

Now that public attention in the East has been definitely directed to the feasibility of direct telegraphic communication between China and Europe, it is interesting to trace the progress of schemes such as that we refer to. The *Friend of India* in an article on this subject seems, rather unceasingly, inclined to protest against a sort of self hero worship which it detects in the savans of the present day on the score of the wonderful triumphs of art and science which have distinguished the century; but, this exordium aside, furnishes some entertaining facts in connection with submarine telegraphy. In speaking of the time when these undertakings were first proposed it says:—

"Not twenty years ago, Lord Russell laughed at a Scotch electrician who proposed to connect London with Edinburgh; and in 1850 English newspapers declared a project for laying a cable under the Straits of Dover to be 'a gigantic swindle.' Yet in twelve years from that date Calcutta received messages from London a few hours old. And to add to the triumphs of material science, the sixteen hundred miles which separate Ireland from America, have been annihilated by the Atlantic cable."

Aided by the results of past experience, the projectors of the new eastern line may fairly hope to meet with complete success when they shall attempt their undertaking. At present there seems to be nothing specific decided on. No company has as yet been formed to carry out the ideas suggested in the report of the Royal Commissioners published in our daily issue of the 6th instant. But certain "projectors" have laid before the Commissioners a proposition which the very favourable view taken of it in the Report will probably develop into a tangible scheme, to be carried out by a duly constituted Company. Signs are not wanting that the vast system of submarine wires now talked of will meet with support from all quarters. The press of Australia and, what is more tangible, the public and wealthy men of its immense colonies, have already afforded evidence of their readiness to aid the great work which will place the antipodes in almost daily communication with Europe; while, as more nearly concerning ourselves, the French Government have offered every facility in their power for carrying the line from Singapore to Hongkong via Saigon. The Dutch are anxious to have a branch line to Batavia, and Indian Capitalists are prepared to aid a scheme for the junction of all the Indian lines at a given point, there to be connected by a submarine wire with Singapore. With such encouragement it is hardly to be expected that China will long remain in the back ground in the way of 'telegraphic agitation.' The recent commercial crisis will doubtless have exercised a very retarding influence on schemes of this description, much as it has on the fortunes of the proposed Railway in the North. But a panic or a want of capital are at the worst fortunately of a temporary nature, and we may before long hope to hear that active measures are being taken to meet the rest of the world halfway.

Hongkong is in one respect peculiarly fortunate in its situation for telegraphic purposes. As far as can be ascertained, no obstructions exist to a submarine wire being successfully laid. No very great depth of water has to be allowed for, and, so far as is known, no precipitous coral banks render the bottom unsafe as a resting place for the cable. A route can be chosen of a comparatively level nature, while the distance hence to Saigon is, in comparison with the great ocean line, a mere nothing. Before, however, taking any definite steps in the matter it would be advisable to have the whole distance sounded over and reported on. In this undertaking the French would cordially join us, each taking one half of the route; the English from Hongkong to Saigon, and French from Saigon to Singapore. An application for the services of a small vessel for this duty would doubtless obtain the consent of the home naval authorities.

There is, however, another consideration which must not escape notice. Supposing

France and England to be at war, it might be presumed that the line from Saigon would be virtually closed. This could be met by an international guarantee that in consideration of the remaining part of the line from Europe being English, so long as that line only existed the telegraph should be considered neutral, transmitting cypher dispatches indifferently to the authorities of either nation. We do not think that such an arrangement is likely, but in this difficulty lies the only objection we can see to the line passing through Saigon.

## HONGKONG AND THE HOME GOVERNMENT.

The prophecy of what must happen to Hongkong if the Stamp Act passes will provoke a smile at the Colonial Office. The memorialists had forgotten that a similar prediction was uttered in the hope of averting the military contribution. Sir HERCULES RONDRON said it "might just turn the scale which is at present hanging in the balance," and "drive the residents of Hongkong to the free open ports." Mr MERCER declared that the natural tendency of the contribution was to "drive people from Hongkong as a port of call for orders, as a depot, as a centre for our exchange and shipping business, than any other Chinese port, where vessels have to pay port dues, and goods have to pay customs dues, and where shipments and reshipments are encumbered by forms and requirements." The character of Hongkong as thus correctly described, will not be prejudicially affected, in the slightest degree, by the Stamp Act.

We have dwelt thus long on the folly of predicting events that never can arise from the measure, in the hope that at the ensuing public meeting the speakers will not resume "vague declamations," but address themselves to the real merits of the question, as indicated in the "protest" of the Hon. Messrs. Whittall, Dent and Gibb. Those gentlemen, in reference to the military contribution, say:—"Since the first exaction of this sum by the Imperial government, the military establishment has been largely reduced, in its staff, in its materiel, and in its numerical strength, and the gun boat borne on the estimates for 1867 is as much as the Colony can be expected to pay for." In that expression we quite concur. It is only in accordance with official declarations of what our public duties as a colony are. The authorities are referred to in the dispatches from Sir H. Robinson and Mr. Mercer. In 1847 a committee of the House of Commons reported, in reference to Hongkong:—"Nor do we think it right that the burden of maintaining that which is rather a port for general influence and the protection of the general trade in the China Seas than a Colony in the ordinary sense, should be thrown in any great degree on the merchants or other persons who may be resident upon it." This opinion, remarks Sir Hercules Robinson, had reference to the cost of maintaining the Civil government; how much more forcibly, then, would the reasoning have applied to the maintenance of the actual garrison itself? In the Report of the committee on expense of Military Defences in the Colonies (1860), Hongkong, though not specifically named, is evidently by the context included among the "Military Posts" in which garrisons are maintained for objects altogether independent of and distinct from the defence of the particular countries in which they are situated." And the select Committee of the House of Commons on Colonial Military expenditure (1861) have included Hongkong in the class of "Military garrisons, Naval Stations, and convict depots maintained chiefly for objects of Imperial policy," the "responsibility and main cost of the defence of which properly devolve on the Imperial Government."

Were the Duke of Newcastle still at the head of the Colonial office, he might be inclined to maintain the high hand with which he inflicted a heavy military impost on the Colony. But there are hopes, it appears, that a "conservative government" (whatever that may imply in Hongkong) will deal more leniently with us. Lord Lytton would, doubtless, give much attention to reasonable representations. He might at once admit the unfairness of enforcing on our small community the continuation of an expenditure utterly out of proportion to its obligations to Mrs. Mother Country. His Lordship, however, has a keen perception of the ludicrous; and we sincerely trust that at the ensuing meeting—one object of which is, we suppose, to address the Home Government—some unnecessary elements that have been painfully predominant in past

demonstrations, will be conspicuous by absence, and that the assertion of what is due to the colony, will be unencumbered by "unworthy apprehensions," or by "vague declamatory prophecies."

THE TELEGRAPH.

It is gratifying to see that the question of telegraphic communication with China is viewed with much interest in the Australian colonies. The *Argus* of the 14th July makes an important statement to the effect that a gentleman representing the Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company has submitted to the hon. the Chief Secretary of Victoria a proposal for the establishment of a line of electric telegraph from South Australia to Adam Bay, through Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, via Cape York and Burke Town. We have already directed attention to the report of the select committee of the House of Commons, which strongly urges the establishment of a telegraph line to China and Australia; and we now learn that the gentleman above referred to has stated his belief that if the several colonies interested would grant a moderate subsidy *pro rata*, the Anglo Australian and China Telegraph Company might be induced to undertake the entire contract, under suitable guarantees, either alone or in conjunction with some company to be formed in the colonies. The colony of Victoria, with the energy and public spirit that keep pace with the development of its great wealth, has offered to bear one-half the expense itself; and the Hobart Town *Mercury* says that in the event of application being made to the government of Tasmania for assistance, it does not see how it could be well refused.

The cost of the undertaking is set out as follows:—A submarine cable would be required to connect Adam Bay with Timor, and another would have to be laid from Timor to the north coast of Java, thence to Singapore, thence to Malacca, thence to Melaka, in the Burmese Empire, and thence via Calcutta to Europe. The estimated expense of the line from Burke Town, at £22 10s. per mile, is £53,000. The length of submarine cable is computed at 1,420 miles, thus—Adam Bay to Timor, 480 miles; thence to Macassar, 480 miles; thence to Java, 460 miles; which, at £140 per mile, would cost £198,800, to which must be added £33,000, the estimated cost of the line from Burke Town to Adam Bay, together equal to £232,800; and allowing £57,950 for extra charges, the total cost of the line would be £289,750. The China wire would commence at Singapore.

THE STAMP ACT.

The following Memorial respecting the Stamp Act has been presented to His Excellency the Governor from the Undermentioned firms and residents at Amoy:—

Unto His Excellency Sir RICHARD GRAVES MACDONELL, Knight, C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong.

The Memorial of the undersigned Merchants and Inhabitants of the Port of Amoy.

Hynd Sheweth

That your Memorialists have seen with extreme regret Your Excellency's proposed Stamp Act for the Colony of Hongkong, which they are of opinion is calculated to inflict great injury not only on the trade but also on the vested interests of that Port.

That your Memorialists are many of them directly interested in the prosperity of the trade at Hongkong, inasmuch as they are holders of Banks, Dock, and Assurance Company Shares all which must suffer should the Stamp Act come in force.

That independently of the above consider your Memorialists would draw Your Excellency's attention to the fact that the trade of Amoy is most intimately connected with that of Hongkong, and anything which interferes with the trade of the latter must have an injurious effect upon that of the former; for example, all the Exchange business of this Port is done through Hongkong and nearly all the manufactured Goods, Foreign Cotton, Opium, &c. which are consumed here are received via Hongkong, and they would respectfully state that the proposed Stamp Act will certainly prove a serious burden and obstacle to the continuance of such Trade.

That your Memorialists would for the reasons set forth as above, as well as for those more fully and emphatically expressed in the Memorial of the Hongkong Community, in which they cordially coincide, respectfully beg of Your Excellency to abandon the Stamp Act in favor of some other mode of taxation less likely to press so grievously and vexatiously upon the trade of Hongkong, as well as on that of Amoy and the other Coast Ports in the South of China.

Dated at Amoy, September 6, 1866.

H. D. BROWN & Co.,  
DAUVIER & Co.,  
Amoy Doc's Company,  
per J. CASS, Secretary,  
ROBERT CRAIG,

W. CUNNINGHAM JOHNSTON,  
D. MUNRO,  
F. MEYER,  
TATT & Co.,  
ELLIS & Co.,  
P. P. Forster & Co.,  
E. M. SMITH,  
BOYD & Co.,  
PASEDAG & Co.,  
JONES CARNEGIE & SCOTT,  
JNO. L. ANDERSON,  
JOHN C. MASSEN,  
J. N. PEDDER,  
FRANK LEYBURN,  
ROBERT WILSON,  
WALTER G. H. CAPP,  
JAMES JONES,  
W. S. SIRBALD,  
H. B. WITT,  
R. KAISER,  
ZACHARIAH,  
GEO. RAPP,  
A. LEIGH,  
W. DONALDSON,  
AUG. MULLER,  
H. A. PETERSON & Co.,  
C. GERARD & Co.,  
p. p. Bellamy & Co.,  
C. A. S. AVRES,  
WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.,  
GILES & Co.

## THE LOSS OF THE "YARATILDA."

The following particulars relating to the abandonment of this vessel are from the *Madras Overland Athenaeum* and *Daily News* of 14th August:—

"We have the pleasure to subjoin extracts from the log of Captain Hall, of the *Barbar*, of London, on her passage from Liverpool to Madras, and an account of her falling in with the *Yaratilda*, and the rescue of the crew of this latter vessel. The *Barbar* sailed from the Mersey on the 20th of April. A gale came on the night of 16th June, from N. Westward, and continued until the 22nd with terrific violence, varying occasionally to W. by S. On the 22nd June, the gale ceased and the ship proceeded on the voyage.

On the 27th at half-past eight A. M. fell in with the ship *Yaratilda*, of Workington, from London to Hongkong, 71 days out. She had only her lower masts standing and main yard, having lost all else. All her bulwarks were gone and boats, spars, and cookhouse washed overboard. Main hatch stood in and leaky; ship totally unmanageable under two stay-sails that were set on fore and main-masts. Sea breaking completely over her decks. Seeing the condition of the ship, Captain Hall at great hazard lowered his only available boat, the life boat, which under charge of the Chief Mate, Mr James Thompson, brought away Captain Donough and 22 of his crew, who had to jump over the stern and were hauled into the boat through the sea, as it was impossible for the boat to go near the ship. The *Barbar* bore away on her voyage at half-past one P. M. Lat. 34° S. Long. 146° E.—Eight of the crew and Captain received medical aid and assistance from Captain Hall. A few bags of clothing of the crew were picked up by the *Barbar*'s boat, but the great majority of the men and Captain Donough have lost all their effects. Captain Hall and his officers and men deserve the highest praise for their noble exertions, which under God were happily successful in rescuing the Captain and crew of the *Yaratilda* in spite of the bad weather, and the really dangerous approach to the wreck of the ship.

## THE CHINESE MEMORIAL.

We quote the subjoined translation of the Chinese Memorial, presented to His Excellency the Governor, from the *Daily Press* of this morning, not having had an opportunity of obtaining a copy of the original. The *Press* very truly remarks that this memorial appears to be just as much directed against all the other recent ordinances, as against the Stamp Act.

TRANSLATION.

The humble petition of the residents of the Colony, the dealers of Gold and Silver, of Rice, Opium, Piece Goods, General Merchandise and others, sheweth.

That in consequence of the injurious state of the recent Ordinances, they pray that His Excellency would voluntarily permit the same to be abolished and other steps adopted for raising revenue, so that your petitioners' emotions may be pacified and the trade be facilitated. We are in receipt of Ordinances for levying Stamp-tax on deeds, orders and receipts for payments, agreements for selling and buying, bills of exchange, promissory notes, &c., according to the amounts. We find that the Trade of this Colony is carried on by people from all quarters and of numerous classes, among them there are some thriving and some not. Of late, the profits have been so small that many of them do not make even their expenses, it is because that they have been here for years that they cannot stop suddenly—they therefore exert themselves at often times to uphold their business; consequently in drafts, bills of exchange, and cash payments, &c., we have found it more difficult to meet with than former times, and if the Stamp Tax was added on us, our strength would be more reduced. Moreover the tax on the payments and receipts of money, &c., are what we have to make daily, constant difficulties will be thrown in our way, and from these injuries will emerge, and the Merchants will inevitably hesitate and retire from business. This would be disastrous to the trade.

As regards the reporting of householders, the furnishing of particulars as names, &c., it is a mode of extirpating thieves and robbers, but the burden of them (the householders) to give bonds and be fined in default would be a thing hard to do, forced on them for all those in trade are honest men of lawful business, expecting to attend to their own callings and be unwilling to be sureties for others. The place can surely be quieted by strict watchfulness. We find also that in the new Ordinances it is provided that servants in the employ of Englishmen (this word means any person, other than a Chinese) must procure a certificate, &c., and according to different sections subjected to fines, &c. Those employees have all masters, if there is anything wrong they can just as well be proceeded with case by case as required.

If the said servants have to be thus fined what earnings would there be left for them? They would be unable to comply with the different requirements and the consequence would only be that a great many will be

imprisoned. What benefit the Revenue? Further, Changers have to obtain business. It is known that Changers have not more than 100 taels for their capital each, which barely pays for the fore, and cannot likely afford to pay a great purpose. With the frequenting of pigs and other articles of food for both people. If they are to mistake in the Chinese, be, if embarrassed in this way, the prices for such and there would be no veniences—the inspecting Medical Inspector, the householders, and the changing of them for disobedience of the cargoes, and the loading of the cargoes, and the (Junks) on arrival and departure, many are private traders, they will be frightened from time to time to their own lives and property, to have their houses in a some state. The frequenting of Junks would be frightened to the Residents and the would be frightened, the frequenting of Junks are not rare both day and night to be reported to wait for a correct account their fixed periods, date such restraint would business. All these and the best to the aware that the prince'sency's rule over the your government, is abiding subjects and ex. If the proposed taxes will arise and able to forbear the to the colonists, was not the intent of your government establishing.

If exigencies arise with the of

NINGHAM JOHNSTON.  
MUNRO,  
MEYER,  
AIT & CO.,  
LILLIS & CO.,  
M. SMITH,  
OXD & CO.,  
ASEDAG & CO.,  
ES CARNEGIE & SCOTT,  
L. ANDERSON,  
JOHN C. MASSEN,  
N. PEDDER,  
RANK LEYBURN,  
ROBERT WILSON,  
H. MENZIES,  
ALTER G. H. CAPP,  
M. JES. JONES,  
S. SIBBALD,  
B. WITT,  
KAISER,  
ACARIAH,  
EO. RAPP,  
LEIGH,  
J. DONALDSON,  
UG. MULLER,  
A. PETERSON & CO.,  
GERARD & CO.,  
Bellamy & CO.,  
A. S. AYRES,  
TILSON, NICHOLLS & CO.,  
ILE & CO.

## OF THE "YARATILDA."

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August—

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assistance from Captain Hall.  
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the *Leviat* boat, but the  
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spite of the bad weather, and  
dangerous approach to the wreck

imprisoned. What benefit would that be to the Revenue? Further more the Money Changers have to obtain Licenses for their business. It is known that the Money Changers have not more than one hundred talents for their capital each, and what they make barely pays for their food, and therefore with such an insignificant income they cannot likely afford to contribute towards so great a purpose. With regard to the keeping of pigs and other animals, they are articles of food for both Chinese and foreign people. If they are to be taxed (this is a mistake in the Chinese version, it should be, if embarrassment were thrown in the way) the prices for such food would be raised and there would be some kind of inconveniences—the inspecting of Houses by Medical Inspector, the summoning of the householders, and the fining and imprisoning of them for disobedience. The reporting of the cargoes, and passengers of vessels, (Junks) on arrival and departure—the fact many are private residents of respectable traders, they will each attend, themselves, from time to time to the protection of their own lives and property, and would be afraid to have their houses in a filthy and unwholesome state. The frequenting of the Medical Inspector would be received with awe by the Residents and the female members would be frightened. Touching the latter the frequenting of Junks or Chinese boats are not rare both day and night, and if they have to be reported they require time to wait for a correct account. These Junks have their fixed periods, daily for leaving, and such restraint would greatly injure their business. All these would cause trouble and no benefit to the Revenue. We are aware that the principle of your Excellency's rule over the people on behalf of your government, is to protect the Law-abiding subjects and extirpating the thieves. If the proposed taxes are all enforced, difficulties will arise and the people being unable to forbear the same will refrain from resorting to the colony. This we suppose was not the intent of your Honorable Government in establishing colonies.

If exigencies arise which require the raising of the yearly Revenue they should be contemplated and provided for, but we find that Ground Rent and assessment on Rental of Houses can be made use of. We beg therefore to crave that Your Excellency would kindly consider our difficulties and annul the recent ordinances which have been passed, for which we will be exceedingly grateful and unduly ever pray. As to whether or not the deficit in the Revenue should or not be raised from the Ground and House Rents, we leave it to your Excellency's decision.

(SIGNED BY SEVERAL HUNDRED PRINCIPAL  
CHINESE MERCANTILE HOUSES.)

To the above we would add our most earnest hope that not one single item of the ordinances recently passed be relaxed.

Constable 137, being declared, states—Yesterday Evening at 5½ P.M. I was on duty at Saikewan. I saw 2 boats ashore, lashed together. I and Constable Khurim, No. 142, entered into the boat that had the arms. All on board, except No. 3 and 8th prisoners, escaped. When we first entered there were probably 40 men on board, no women. No. 3 and 8th prisoners were arrested. I myself arrested 3rd prisoner took the arms out of the boat, and conveyed them and prisoner to the station. The arms consisted of spears only. I reported thereupon the case to the Sergeant of the Saikewan Station. To that functionary I pointed out the boats, on board of which there was especially an old woman, dwelling at that village, whose house some of these fellows are wont to frequent, and he (the Sergeant) had his eyes upon her for sometime past.

The prisoners were asked if they had any questions to ask. They merely stated they were honest fishermen.

Constable 137, being declared, states—

By Mr Pollard.—I am an Opium boiler, employed at Hop Lung's shop in Chin-Waing. I was in the boat when it was seized. It belonged to my Master, who is Chung Eng Fat. I do not know where he is now. I was told that my Master had come over here. Chung Eng Fat's face has not been seen by me since the 5th instant. I know the Opium belonged to Chung Eng Fat. It was boiled at my Master's shop. My Master gave me no orders respecting the shipment, but he told the Master of the boat to take the Opium outside of the Kachau—and then asked me to proceed on board with it. My master said:—I have put nine cases of Opium in the boat, in charge of the boatmen; I wish you to accompany them outside of the Kachau. I am going to, and you remain in the boat until I call on you to come alongside the Gold fields vessel. I do not know who had the Shipping Documents for this Opium. Perhaps my Master had them. My master told me nothing about whom the Opium was for; he merely told me to proceed with the drug. There was no one present when my Master told me this.

By Mr Caldwell.—I went with the boat outside Kachau when my master had given me his instructions. The boat was seized by two foreigners. She was then outside Kachau. I call the outside on the Chong-chow side. We went on the Chong-chow opposite side of the British possession when we left Chingwan. We were always on the Chinese side. I never went to Stone Cutters Island. The boat steered from that Island.

By Mr Pollard.—We were between Green and Kau-chau Islands when the boat I was in was seized.

Tchoo Assim, Interpreter at the American Consulate,—being a Christian and sworn, stated:—I made out the Document now shown me; it is a copy of one written by Chee Nam; Defendant is the party who brought the original three copies, of which this is a copy, to the Consulate; Chee Nam gave me the three copies, they were declaratory; he, Chee Nam, went with these to a desk, standing outside, and although I did not see him myself sign them, have no doubt he did. Chee Nam explained to me what these declarations meant. I had never before signed such Opium Documents. When Chee Nam received the paper he went away with it. Defendant paid the necessary fee. The fee is \$2½ altogether. The translations were brought by Chee Nam, and I am quite certain they were correct. Three Invoices and three translations were handed me by Chee Nam.

By Mr Caldwell.—I explained generally to Chee Nam what the purport of the document was. I did not see defendant sign the declaration. (A copy of the Chinese translation was then produced.)

Mr Caldwell here wished to know whether in the original document Chingwan for unlawfully dealing in prepared Opium and which again came on to-day, the following transpired in Court this afternoon:

Mr Pollard Q.C., instructed by Mr Hazland, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Caldwell for the defence.

Mr Pollard stated that it was unnecessary to state the whole case again, but he now proceeded firstly against defendant under the 8th section of ordinance 242, for dealing in prepared opium within the waters of the Colony;—nd, secondly for having acted against Government proclamation of the 20th of March 1858, the offence being for having dealt in prepared opium without the sanction of the Opium Farmer. The evidence in proving the first charge will be similar to that given in the first case, from which this has arisen; the second charge will be enlarged, upon by making it clear that defendant has acted without the sanction of the Opium Farmer.

Mr Pollard.—When defendant brought the documents he did not state what they were for. Defendant asked me to write three declarations for sending goods to the Old Goldfields. He said goods. Defendant handed me thereupon the papers.

Mr Pollard asked for a postponement of the case until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, which with the sanction of the part of the prosecution, and the consent of His Worship, was granted, and Chee Nam advised to renew his bail. The Court adjourned.

The italics are our own.

Our questions are 1. How in the face of this testimony by the gentleman representing the interests of the United States at this port, can the *Daily Press* in its leader of this morning assume that there is any doubt of the Opium having been shipped at Hongkong?

This was likewise translated to the prisoners, and the case adjourned until to-morrow. The two masters of the boats will be notified to be present on the occasion. Sergeant Abbot was meantime advised to institute a further search for arms in the boats.

Thursday, 13th September, 1866.

## THE OPIUM CASE.

In the remanded case against Chingwan, for unlawfully dealing in prepared Opium and which again came on to-day, the following transpired in Court this afternoon:

Mr Pollard Q.C., instructed by Mr Hazland, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Caldwell for the defence.

Mr Pollard stated that it was unnecessary to state the whole case again, but he now proceeded firstly against defendant under the 8th section of ordinance 242, for dealing in prepared opium within the waters of the Colony;—nd, secondly for having acted against Government proclamation of the 20th of March 1858, the offence being for having dealt in prepared opium without the sanction of the Opium Farmer.

The witness Chung Fat, being according to the witness box, Being sworn, he stated:—I

have duly served the writ of subpoena on Chung Eng Fat personally. I did so on the day the writ was issued. The writ was served at this Court.

Mr Pollard applied for a Warrant for the arrest of Chung Eng Fat, who he knew, was in this Colony now. He was doubtless hiding somewhere hoping to escape.

J. P. Allan Esq. deposed:—I am U. S. Consul for this Colony. With regard to the shipping Documents for Opium for San Francisco, shippers had to produce a triplicate invoice. Invoices in triplicate are signed by the shippers, accompanied by a declaration signed by a member before me. I require the original invoices in Chinese to be rendered into English, to which a certified translation is attached by a sworn Interpreter. It is not quite necessary that the Interpreter should translate this Document, but it is usually done. The Interpreter, however, always signs Certificate, translation and declaration, are then attached to each other sealed, one copy is retained here, at the Consular Office, another is kept by the ship, and another—of all these by Consular seal—sent to the collector of the Customs of the American port of destination.

These rules only apply to goods shipped from this port. The documents produced in Court are faithful copies of the papers handed to the shipper of the nine cases of opium in question. I believe I have seen the defendant now in Court, but I am not quite sure whether he is the man who came to me for the papers. Nor do I know whether Chee Nam is the name of the individual. I cannot say either whether the *Der West* actually left for San Francisco. If I was aware that goods were shipped elsewhere, I would not grant certificate or declaration, but it would not happen in one case out of 500 instances that such would be claimed by any one without previous notice of the circumstance.

By Mr Caldwell.—The presumption of

course, always is that the goods sworn to are shipped in port. I never inquire into the fact whether the goods are shipped here or not. The presumptions are: Instances have occurred when goods sworn to had not been shipped at all. But those are rare exceptions. In such cases the declarations are returned—but that is not required.

As far as I am concerned, the goods referred to may not have any existence at all. At the Consulate no manifest is ever required.

Mr J. F. French, being sworn, had the

statement, made in the Opium case settled last week, repeated, also the cross examination by Mr Caldwell read over again,—all of which he confirmed. This simple procedure was adopted to save the time of the Court.

Sergeant F. Dalziel, being sworn, was dealt with in the same manner as the former witness, and his former depositions given by him were also fully confirmed, as well as the cross examinations he then underwent by Mr Caldwell.

Choy A Kwei being declared, states:—

By Mr Pollard.—I am an Opium boiler, employed at Hop Lung's shop in Chin-Waing. I was in the boat when it was seized. It belonged to my Master, who is Chung Eng Fat. I do not know where he is now. I was told that my Master had come over here. Chung Eng Fat's face has not been seen by me since the 5th instant. I know the Opium belonged to Chung Eng Fat. It was boiled at my Master's shop. My Master gave me no orders respecting the shipment, but he told the Master of the boat to take the Opium outside of the Kachau—and then asked me to proceed on board with it. My master said:—I have put nine cases of Opium in the boat, in charge of the boatmen; I wish you to accompany them outside of the Kachau. I am going to, and you remain in the boat until I call on you to come alongside the Gold fields vessel. I do not know who had the Shipping Documents for this Opium. Perhaps my Master had them. My master told me nothing about whom the Opium was for; he merely told me to proceed with the drug. There was no one present when my Master told me this.

Three men, William Langham, Thos. Jones and Edward Bonsom have been tried at the Consular Court on a charge of wilful and indecent exposure of their persons and as witness, and his former depositions given by him were also fully confirmed, as well as the cross examinations he then underwent by Mr Caldwell.

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